THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Dally (except Sunday) and Weekly,

BY THE NATIONAL EXPUBLICAN COMPANY. WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE DAILY is served to subscribers by carrier for

Payable invariably in advance.
Saturday's Edition, by carriers and by mail,

THE WEEKLY, with all the news of the capital, THE WESTLY, with all the news of the Section 1. The prevent of the prevent of the section of all sorts obtained, when possible, for subscribers without charge upon application. Hejected manuscripts cannot be returned. Remittances other than by postal money orders, bank drafts, or checks to the order of the Sational Depublican Co. always at renders risk. No receipte for subscriptions returned. The date on the wrapper shows when subscription expires. Advertisers who have not made or remed time contracts will be charged monthly card rates.

MB NATIONAL BEPUBLICAN COMPANY. E. W. FOX. PRESIDENT AND MANAGER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2.

Amusements ALBAUGH's-Kate Claxton in "Called Back. RATIONAL.—Annie Pixley.

RENZOO'S—"Chimes of Normandy."

DIME MUSEUM—"The Dogs of the Forest."

CORIGUE-Varieties. ABHINGTON RINK-Ninth and R. I. avenue B St. Rink - Finest skating surface in the city. "There are supply days in winter, after

Tun successor of 1885 has already made n very favorable impression.

THE Dolphin's whistle is half an octave

above the contract key. How is this, Mr THERE are a good many hearts that will

sche when Speaker Carlisle distributes his GEN, FITZHUGH LEE IS governor of Vir ginia, having been duly installed in that

The business centers are very loud and emphatic in their demand for the passage

of a bankruptcy bill. THE "Old Sexton's" "I gather them in is travestied in the departments so as to read, "We smuggle them in."

WHEN civil service reform is reformed quality of material will be deemed of more importance than the locality from which it

A TEN per cent, rise in the wages of the leading iron works in Pittaburg is another evidence that the business boom is still

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Interests ought to be much better cared for by the present house than they were by its immediate predecessor.

"DEMOCRATIC simplicity" is not an especially conspicuous feature of social life at the capital under the new Democratic

in the House on the presidential succession bill, and there may be no action at all dur-WHEN, if ever, the Democratic party finds itself in possession of full legislative power it can proceed to tariff tinkering on

PROBABLY a long discussion will be had

A solemn warning to the Democratic side of the house is the fact that 4,030,000 hogs have been killed and packed in little

re than a month. Tun country hopes that Speaker Carlisle will have sufficient moral courage to correct mistakes made two years ago in the

disposal of chairmanships. PRESIDENT GRANT was the only one of President Cleveland's predecessors who andshaking that ed in vanid was not eclipsed yesterday.

As To "the new navy" we may well wait till something is done toward building the ships ordered by the last Congress before making provision for others.

THE St. Paul Globe agrees with the Na-TIONAL REPUBLICAN that "the silver question is practically settled in advance of any agitation of it in Congress."

KENTUCKY has made up her mind to be come a civilized state, cost what it may. To this end she is taxing herself liberally for the maintenance of schools.

THE social customs that obtained in Wash ington in "the era of Republican corruption" appear to be carefully copied in this glorious "era of Democratic reform."

THE Servians in Bulgaria disgraced their name and country by acts of barbarous cruelty. A squad of our Apache braves should be sent as missionaries to King Milan's people.

No JUDICIAL tribunal in the United States has ever made a better record as to the character and amount of work performed in a given time than the Alabama

CONGRESSMEN who have been writing speeches on silver and tariff should sell them to the junk dealers. Those great issues should go to the people in the congressional elections of this year.

A GLOWING eulogy of civil service reform in a Florida paper explains the absence of the object of this panegyric from the national capital. It is wintering in the land of flowers as a hygienic expedient.

MANUFACTURERS and their employes find a power of solid comfort in the reflection that the Democratic House cannot make any revision of the tariff without the consenting vote of the Republican Senate.

It is biographically stated that "Congress man Owen, of Indiana, and Anderson, of Kansas, were clergymen before they became politicians." They did well to doff the parson when they put on the politician.

DOUBTLESS Senator McPherson will do his level best in the role of administration champion on the silver question. But he will lack the inspiration of sympathy on the part of most of his political brethren in the

The most successful real estate operation of modern times is the acquisition of Burmah by the British empire. At a very triffing cost the "empress of India" has ac quired a territory equal in area to all of New England, with New York, Pennsylvania, Ohlo, and Virginia added, and a population of over 4,000,000. It is a rich country, especially in the value of its coal oil

MICHAEL DAVITT talks sense when he says "the appointment of a prince of the royal family as viceroy of Ireland would be a mistake, as Ireland requires a statesman of tact and brains to administer the govern

ment, not a royal show," Victoria has no son who would ever have made a usme. not one who would have been heard of outside of a very limited circle, but for the accident of birth. Such men should not be pushed into places where conspicuous ability is demanded.

The Ohio Senatorial Election

Interest in the Obio senatorial election ulminates in the preliminary caucus of the Republican members of the legislature which is to be held to-day. They have a majority of three on joint ballot—an unomfortably narrow margin, "but," as Mercutto said of his wound, reason why a painful doubt has existed, and will linger until permanently dispelled, is that "white men are mighty uncertain," Even Republican legislators have been known to yield to the seductive influence of bribery. It is known that a fortune for each awaits the acceptance of any two Republican members who will betray their rusts. Human nature is weak.

When the Ohio Republicans elected a maority of the general assembly of their state on the second Tuesday of October, 1885, they elected John Sherman to succeed himself in the United States Senate so far as it was possible for them to do so under existing laws. They declared for him and instructed their agents to carry their declaration into effect. He, more than any other man, secured the victory for his party. His candidacy was as clearly before the people as was that of Judge Foraker. It was in the hope of defeating him that infamous frauds were contrived. It was to rob him of the election he had won that leading Ohio Democrats plunged neck-deep in infamies that would have shocked the average penitentiary convict. Harsh as this language may seem to those who are not familiar with the facts, it is truth and soberness. There are in every state but few scoundrels unhung who have committed more or viler crimes than those which, by and with the knowledge and procurement of influential Ohio Democrats, have been perpetrated for the purpose of defeating the will of the people of Ohio in relation to Sherman's re-election. And not a single Democrat in Washington, not a Democratic leader in national affairs, not one of the great or the small men of that party has been honest and brave enough to rebuke the thugs who have been engaged in this attempt to assassingte law and strangle free

government. It is whispered that, in despair of electing a Democrat to succeed Mr. Sherman, the leaders on the Democratic side will try to beat him with a Republican. We do not believe there is much, if any, ground to fear the success of this scheme. In all probability, Mr. Sherman will be promptly nominated, faithfully supported, and duly

Ohio was sufficiently disgraced by the Democrats in the defeat of Mr. Pendleton after his re-election had been decreed by his If that state would not become a reproach instead of an bonor to the family of states, let there be no more cheating in senatorial elections.

Fighting on the Nile. London dispatches report new fighting on the Nile at Koseh, the meaning of which is that Khalif Abdaallah, the Arab leader. successor to the Mahdi, holds the Nile val ley and the surrounding country from Koseh, the recent battle field, to Khar and southward, and since the fall of Khartoum he has been advancing northward with bold avowal of his design-the invasion of Egypt. In England all these facts are known, and serious fears arise that the chief may succeed. Therefore the British overnment has sent strong re-enforcements to the Nile and Gen. Stephenson to the

About midway between El Obeid, where the Mahdi originally demolished Hicks Pasha, and Cairo, Koseh is situated. At Khartoum, then, and also at the leading centers in the country between El Obeid and Koseb, were numerous European traders, and Egyptian troops manned the garrisons Now the natives hold the entire country, and it is apprehended, not that the Arabs may break through the 14,000 British forces stationed at points on the Nile between Koseh and Cairo, but that they may sweep nto Lower Egypt, behind the British, there do great damage, and arouse another Egyp-tian revolution. The British force at Kosch s about 700. The estimated strength of the direct com-

nand of Khalif Abdaallah is 8,000, but it is probable that the entire Southern Soudan is in arms against Egypt and the English. It would not, therefore, be surprising to hear soon that the British have retired from Koseh to Wady Halfa, a hundred miles northward, then to Assouan, then to Cairo, the home government determining to hold Egypt and Egypt alone. Rebellion, or revolution, prevailing throughout the Soudan, England is disposed to let the Arabs do as they please in their own country, provided there be no interference with British interests in the cast. The only certain thing at present is that the Nile campaign is reopened; the probable thing is that fighting, equent and disastrous, may occur.

A Coming Fight.

The Democratic side of the Senate going to be the scene of a great fight over the confirmation of a nomination for the Canton, Ohio, postoffice. In an open letter to Senator Payne, Mr. S. K. Donavin says: Now, Mr. Senator, I have a matter to refer to which grieves me sorely. It is the turning down of my friend, Archie McGregor. You should know Archie well. I do not believe that there is any man in public life is oblio who does not know Archie McGregor. He is a Scot. I think it is forty years since he took charge of the Demogratic organ in Stark county. He has been faithful in every relation of life. Could a man be paid a richer compli ment than that? Could you be paid it? The people of Canton think as I do. They voted as to who they would have for postmater. Archie McGregor polled 1,159 votes. All other candidates received less than 100 votes. Archie McGregor was not appointed: One of the in-significants was. He was named by you. He significants was. He w

Mr. Donavin then proceeds to describe what happened in Canton when the news eached that city that the senator had 'disregarded the wishes of the people." He

A pardonable—I was going to say a righteous — wrath seized saint and sinner. Brawny-armed men threw down the tools, in the use of which, in the sweat of their face, they and theirs cat their bread, and went up the street. They met their opposites, excited as were they. They were the bankers, the clergy, the lawyers, and all others in pursuits where the trength of the muscle, the marrow, and the bone, and, sometimes, the blood of the heart, are not demanded. Canton has not less than 15,000 people. Without any preconcertion your effigy was hung on a wire. Among 15,000 peoples ple you had not a single friend who dared to cut down the effigy which covered you with shame. The hours came, and the hours went, darkness succeded day, and day darkness, yet still the thing which was intended to rep resent you hung suspended by the neck. It was only when the people, utterly disgusted and sick of a constant seminder of the outrage that had been perpetrated on them, with the same unanimity which had prompted them in their indignation, said: "Take the thing down and cast. It away where we may never see it," that it was removed. Your enemies took it

Burning a person in efflgy is not a noble act, even when "bankers, clergymen, and lawyers" assist in the burning. play of passion is often far more discreditable

down. They wanted it hidden from their

to those who take part therein than to the subject of their attentions. Good men have been burned in effigy as often as bad men. But there is little doubt that Senator Payne has aroused an intense and general he among the people of Canton, and the fight over the postmastership of that city is going to be historic.

Mr. Evarts on Silver.

Much speculation has been indulged in anent the position of Senator Evarts on various phases of the silver question. has been known for years as a firm and constant advocate of bimetallism, but what ground he would take in relation to susension of coinage, or the payment of the public debt in standard dollars, was an oper uestion a week ago-and may be so yet.

At the Boston merchants' dinner, last Wednesday, Mr. Evarts made a speech in which he said: "The great body this people will feel, as they certainly should feel, that whatever they may think of what is nominated in the bond of the debt and whether there might be this or that easier solution of the question, this great body of the people are determined that that debt is to be the honor of the United States in the sens that the creditor is entitled to feel that he should be paid. If that was the spirit of terest fourfold, now, when we have reduced it within narrow limits of debt and interest this nation is not going to lower its head to any criticisms of the way in which it is to pay its debts."

The Philadelphia Press quotes the words of the New York senator and proceeds to

interpret them thus: In other words, the United States, which con tracted to pay its creditors one hundred-eent dollars will not pay them in eighty-cent dol-lars. Mr. Evarts might have spoken with more definitiveness, but the logic of his position on debt payment would make him oppose the con-tinuation of a policy of compulsory coinage of light-weight dollars, which if persisted in must evitably debase our currency to an eighty cent silver level and effect a practical repudia-tion of 20 per cent. of all public and private

of Senator Evarts on the silver question, Jelivered at the Boston merchants' dinner Wednesday evening, do not afford the solid comfort to the gold men that they desired. Mr. Evarts was more than usually oracular on the occasion, and refused to commit himself to any definite measure."

Quoting the same words that we have oted from the senator's speech—the same that the Philadelphia Press comments onthe Sun says:

What is the creditor "entitled" to feel that uestion unanswered, and his idea of the right mawer remains to be disclosed. The gold men say that the creditor is entitled to gold, while the silver men say that he is only eatitled to either silver or gold at the option of the debtor. This is the crucial point of the controversy, and it is quite time, as Mr. Evarts went on to say, that vituperation and exaggeration should be discarded from the discussion

We leave the reader free to determine the senator's utterances where he stands on the "crucial point of the contro-

Proposed Spelling Reform. Among the vast number of bills introduced in the House of Representatives on the 21st ultimo is one presented by Mr. Lawer, entitled "A bill to test and try the science of spelling." The preamble is very ong. It cites the appropriation in 1814 of \$320,000 to enable Fulton to complete the first war steamboat, and the appropriation of \$30,000 in 1843 to enable Prof. Morse to construct and perfect the first line of telegraph. It then asserts that Charles A. Story, of Chicago, "has discovered, arranged, and completed, as the result of great research and long-continued labor, and great private and personal expense a revised and simplified method of spelling the Euglish language, and a shorter, simple easier, and much more rapid and far better nethod of learning to spell, read, write, and print the spoken language of the people, named and entitled the 'science of spell ing,' designed by him specially for the use of young children between the ages of five and eight, and which science of spelling, from the private and public examinations already made of it and the numerous tests already applied to it, seems destined in the near iture to be worth as much to the people of the United States as steam has been and still -destined to become fully as useful to the coming generation as electricity has

already proven itself to be." The object of the bill, which is reached after a lengthy argument put in by way of preamble, is to appropriate \$50,000 to be used by Mr. Story, in Chicago, in the maintenance of a school to test his system of spelling, which is the phonetic system.

Mr. Story claims that great results will be attained if his method of instruction is adopted. He proposes that young children between the ages of five and eight learn, use, and apply the science of spelling at the very beginning and outset of their common school education.

We have not space for a reproduction of all that is claimed for the new system, but do not hesitate to say that it is worthy of respectful consideration. Our orthography s simply execrable—so bad that nothing could be worse. It is almost a miracle to master the English language so as to write it with any degree of correctness. It may be impossible to change it for a simpler and better way, but the experiment is well worth trying.

"REVENUE REPORM" Democrats displayed a degree of shrewdness in dodging the tariff issue in the campaign of 1884 that is only excelled by their stupidity in pushing question on a Congress that is pre ordained not to disturb the present tariff

THE Baltimore American has assumed the eight-page form and, with a magnificent outfit of new machinery, starts on the new year in excellent health and fine spirits. The ample proportions of the American contrast strangely with the preposterously narrow streets of the Monumental City

CONGRESSMAN STRUBLE, of Iowa, was mintentionally misplaced in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN'S poll of the House on the silver question. He is not in favor of the repeal of the compulsory coinage act.

PERSONALITIES.

J. H. BEACH, the lawyer, of New York, is at

the Arlington SENATOR WALTHALL and Ralph Modjesks and his bride, of Omaha, are at Welcker's. L. C. TEES and Harry L. Taggart, of the Philadelphia Sunday Times, are in the city. NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR GEORGE F. MALLET died at Norfolk yesterday. His remains will be taken to Laconia, N. H., for burial.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has contributed \$100 to the Grant monument fund. He also sent a letter hoping that the association will succeed in its object. GEN. ROSECHANS, register of the treasury, was presented on Saturday with a life-size bust crayon portrait of himself, beautifully framed, by Gen. West, one of his old comrades

THE remains of Maj. Henry Goodfellow judge advocate United States army, who died at Fori Leavenworth, are on the way to this city for interment. Mrs. Goodfellow and her son, Brent Goodfellow, accompany the

Breakfast Table Letter to the President Mn. PRESIDENT: The world's reception at the white house on New Year's day is the climax of all social events. The representatives of a thousand million souls, from both hemispheres, passed in review before you, and did homage to the President and the social queens sur-

rounding him. It is a custom which touds to destroy political telerance, and does much to restore harmony, affection, and happiness to social intercourse so much desired by Mr. Jefferson. as expressed in his inaugural address

Among those who have been social stars in our Republican court none excel in influence, in example, and loveliness the wife of President Madison. It is written of her, "that although nature had lavished on her much personal beauty, her greatest charm consisted in the warm heari that lent its glow to her cheek and its snarkle to her eve, the kindness and benevolence of her disposition, which Imparted a fascinating smile to her lips and a beaming brightness to her countenance. These were charms that won her, not only admirers, but friends, and which the withering effects of time cannot destroy, but which, at sixty, bloom as fair as at sixteen;" and it may be truly said were the charms with which, as a young widow, she won the heart and hand of Mr. Madison, while a member of Congress at Phil adelphis. She it was who made the remark when informed that the lady of a foreign minister ridiculed the bounty and profusion of her table, that 'she thought abundance was preferable to elegance; that circumstances formed customs, and customs formed taste and as the profusion, so renugnant to foreign customs, arose from the happy circumstance of the superabundance and prosperity of our country, she did not besitate to sacrifice the delicacy of European taste for the less elegant

ut more liberal fashion of Virginia," In Madison's time social intercourse was ambittered by party spirit, and personal confience was often violated, so as to cause great circumspection in intimate society. Notwithstanding this in obedience to the wishes of her husband, she extended hersocial civilities, ninfluenced by party politics.

President Madison himself "considered the segults of the press as proof of its freedom and that the angry feelings which found a vent through this medium were far less dan gerous than if restricted by legal prohibition." Thus thinking, both of them, with unaltered quanimity, maintained social intercourse with ersons of all opinions.

When Mrs. Madison courteously passed her nuff box, its influence was like magic upon the members of the press and political chiefs of all parties.

Mr. President, although your private confilence has been violated, would it not have served you better to have passed the snuff box. or philosophized like Madison, than to have written such a fearful indictment of the American press? The American women will say you did not have a Martha Washington or a Dolly Madison to hold or pass the snuff. Both of them were widows, and their hearts and hands were promptly won when properly courted by distinguished men. "Go thou and do likewise." Better by far have passed the spuff box yourself alone than to have written such a letter concerning the American press, which all the world will read and remember

Before reading further, Mr. President, please ake a newspaper and fold its corner, then open it : you will find a mark upon the paper Try to rub out the mark, and you will perceive the impression still remains. You have made a mark upon the character of the American press. The charitably disposed may enleavor to smooth it over, nevertheless the nark cannot be obliterated.

Moral: The President of the United States should have no confidants, except one-a wife-and should do nothing that would not

be safe to write upon the wall. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Secretaries for the Judges The justices of the Supreme Court of the United States have been for some time trying to have the government furnish them with private secretaries, and the Attorney General has recommended that they be given such assistance. The qualifications of the private secretary will be judged, of course, the touristic secretary will be judged, of course, the justice employing him; but he will

private secretary will be judged, of course, by the justice employing him; but he will be paid out of funds appropriated for that purpose, and is to be a stenographer. Nothing has been said about salary, but \$2,000 a year for each justice is thought to

Nothing has been said about salary, but \$2,000 a year for each justice is thought to be about the amount wanted.

There are seven members of the Supreme Court of the United States. They are appointed for life, and each is paid \$10,000 a year excepting the chief justice, whose salary and perquisites reach about \$2,000 above that sum. The Supreme Court during the session sits about three hours a day on an average, and the sessions occupy about eight months in the year. Decisions are only rendered on Mondays. Each justice delivers on the average three or four decisions a week. Each of these decisions are written out and printed, and may average \$00 words, or five pages of ordinary foolscap writing paper. The volume of physical and mental labor devolving upon the members of the Supreme Court of the United States can, therefore, be readily approximated. It is argued by the Attorney General, and those directly interested, that it requires the highest order of ability in a member of the Supreme Court, and that he should not be required to have to write out his decisions with his own hand. Inasmuch as it will necessitate an appropriation from Congress, this whole matter will undoubt. as it will necessitate an appropriation from Congress, this whole matter will undoubt edly be discussed in all its bearings, and the probabilities are that 'he request of the justices will be granted when it is known that the cost of correcting the "proofs" of errors caused by defective manuscript would alone pay the salaries of men who would be supposed to write legibly.

The President's Nominations Indianapolis Journal.]

"It will not be until some time in March, and possibly April, before the nominations in the Senate have been cleared up," said a distinguished member of that body. "When the Senate reconvenes on the 5th of January, there will be considerably over a thousand nominations before it. The great bulk of these, of course, will be disposed of without objection; but already there have been objections to nearly one-third of them. I never saw so much complaint made about nominations. Quite a fight will be made over a large number of them, and, in my judgment, there will be at least fifty of them withdrawn."

"Do you know whether the President is aware of this condition of affairs?"

"Yes," replied the senator, "for although I am a Republican I have talked to him on the subject. He talks it all over philoso phically and says that all Presidents have made mistakes, and considering the fact that his party has so long been out of power it has made no more mistakes than would naturally have been expected. He stated to me that it was all right for the Senate to refuse to confirm men who were objectionable to the masses, and that he had only [Indianapolis Journal.]

to me that it was all right for the Senate to refuse to confirm men who were objectionable to the masses, and that he had only one thing to ask of it, and that was to treat everybody fairly and to indicate to him before a report was made that it would be adverse to the nominee; he would then withdraw the name and send in another. I would not be surprised if the number of adverse reports upon the nominations now before the Senate—if they are finally made and the nominations not withdrawn before that time—will aggregate more than 100, or more than 10 per cent. This proportion is considerably above that made by former Presidents. I believe under the last four Presidents the refusals of confirmations were less than two."

were less than two.'

(New Orlean Times Democrat.)
Excited by the Exposition, Mississippi held a colored fair a few months ago, which was a thorough success; Tennessee has just opened another, at Nashville; South Carona will soon follow sult, and it seems highly probable that every southern state will, sooner or later, have its colored exposition."

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Magazine of American History, as nducted by the able and scholarly Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, is always carefully edited, handsomely printed, and read by the great majority of our public men. In no other monthly periodical are the former politics, monthly periodical are the former politics, policy, and measures of the government so intelligently presented. Its studies on the civil war are fresh and original—written by soldiers who fought on each side—without prejudice, continually throwing floods of light upon many movements and events hitherto unexplained. The January num-ber comes to us with the best steel engravhitherto unexplained. The January number comes to us with the best steel engraving of Gen. Logan ever produced, supported by an able article from his ready pen, entitled "Slavery in America." "Paul Revere—1735-1818—" is by E. H. Goss, handsomely litustrated and enchantingly interesting. Hon. James W. Gerard writes a glowing tribute to the late Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks; Gen. Wm. F. Smith contributes "Operations Before Fort Donelson" (fourth paper); "Washington's First Campaign" is by T. J. Chapman, A. M.; "Princess or Pretender; a Leaf of Old Louisiana History," is by Charles Dimitry, and the "New Year's Holiday; its Origin and Observances," is by the editor.

"From Burnside to Hooker. Transfer of the Army of the Potomac, 1863," is by Maj. Wm. Howard Mills, of this city, a new writer upon the civil war whom we would encourage, judging his work upon its merit. He brings to light much valuable information hitherto unpublished, and makes an important correction of current history in regard to the organization of the army of the Potomac under Burnside. He writes in a spirit of fairness, and is not afraid to tell the truth. "Nearly twenty-three years have passed since those days of almost despair to the republic, and it would seem time to look upon the causes as well as the conduct of the unfortunate war between the states,

passes since toose days of almost despair to the republic, and it would seem time to look upon the causes as well as the conduct of the unfortunate war between the states, as it then appeared; now, as though it had been one of God's political blessings in disguise—in a spirit of fraternity, charity, and loyalty." He gives the grand aggregate of killed, wounded, and missing in the army of the Potomae from the beginning to the close of the war as 222,448, and the number of men who lost their lives in action in that army as 48,502. "Add to this the deaths from disease and discharges from disability, and it is explained why so large a part of the pension roll is devoted to the army of the Potomae."

The magazine is published at 30 Lafayette place, New York, at fifty cents a number or 85 per year. It has the largest circulation of any magazine of its kind in the world, and ere long every soldier who is not at present a subscriber will no doubt be.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW NATIONAL THEATER. The Poston Ideal Opera Company opens at the National Monday under the capable man agement of Mr. W. H. Foster, the former press agement of Mr. W. H. Foster, the former press agent. They do an opera, new to this city, called "Giralda" on Monday night, with the following cast: Giralda, Miss Marie Stone; Reigning Duchees of Aragon, Miss Agnes Huntington: Philip, Duke Consort, Mr. W. H. MacDonaid; Don Japhot, Lord Chamberlain, Mr. H. C. Barnabee; Don Manuel de Rivas, Mr. Tom Kari; Dromez, a Miller. Mr. Herndon Morsell; musical director, Mr. S. L. Studley; Stage menager, Mr. Fred. Williams. On Tuosday, "Victor, the Blue Stocking," another now opera, will be produced. On Wednesday matinee, "The Musketeers;" Wednesday evening, "Bohemian Girl;" Thursday, "Victor, the Blue Stocking;" Friday, "Fra Diavolo;" Saturday matinee, "Giralda," and on Saturday evening, "Victor, the Blue Stocking."

HERZOG'S OPERA HOUSE. HIRIZOG'S OFERA HOUSE.

The National Ideal Opera Company offers the "Mikado" next week at Herzog's, though it was given before, judging that we want it again—judging, we believe, correctly. The time of the departure of this admirable company is near at hand, and they cannot possibly leave a better impression, as the last, upon the public mind, than by reproducing the merriest, wittlest, most astounding piece of their list—the "Mikado," A new Yum Yum has been engaged for next week, Miss Bessie Gray, the flavorite New York prims donna. PORD'S SPERA HOUSE.

favorite New York prims donna.

Tonr's spreas house.

Miss Lizzie Evans, who appears in "Fozg's Ferry" at Ford's next week, is now in her third season as a star, with an excellent supporting company, and every adjunct of scenegy and appointments to insure successful presentations. During the past season Miss Evans appeared in all the large cities of the country, from New Orleans to Montreal, and from New York to Kannas City. Her success was remarkable, and her reception, at the hands of both press and public, uniformly cordial to the point of enthusiasm. Her improvement has been steady and marked, and she is now undoubtedly the peer of any soubrette actress on the stage. The sale of seats opens to-day.

ALEAGH'S GRAND OFERA HOUSE.

Salvini's opening at Albaugh's promises to be the dramatic event of the season. On Monday night he plays "The Gladiator," in five acts, from the French of Soumets. The play treats of the persecutions of Christians during the Christian Era, and the scene in which the action passes is laid in Rome. The story treats of the love of Flavian, a Roman general, for Neodamia, who proved to be the lost daughter of Nero, the Gladiator. Neodamia is condemned to die for her religion, and Nero, the Gladiator, is selected to perform the act of killing her. By his pleadings, and through the interposition of Fausilue, empress of Rome, her life is spared only for a day. The populace revoit, and Nero, who in the meantime has aliscovered the identity of bis child, slays her, in order that she may not fall into the hands of the Romans. DIME MUSEUM.

A very entertaining and curious performance is offered for next week at the Dime by the Victoria Operatic and Specialty Company. It will embrace "Cinderella." "Red Riding Hood," and an olio of songs, dances, and juggither.

THE CONCERT TO-MORROW NIGHT.

The programme of the fourth Sunday concert at the New National Theater, which occurs to-morrow, is full of good things as will be seen: Overture, "Zampa," Herold: the Marine band. Quartette, "J. Sweet Little Face at the Window," Rathbone; Messra, Smith, Danie! Foresman, and Hickox. Duet for corneta, "The Ewiss Boy," Bent; Messra, Smith, and Protola. The Jewel song from "Faust," Gounod; Miss Louise Pyke. Grand selection from Bolto "Mephistofele," Comprising "The Frologue," "Mephistofele," Comprising "The Frologue," "The Valse." From the Green Fields, "Weit May the Young and Fair," and the "Garden Scone." Caprice, "Invitation a la Valse," Weber; Marine band. Quartette, "Inc Tear," Witt. Romance, "Alla Stella Confidente, "Witt. Romance, "Alla Stella Confidente, "Rathans; Miss Louise Pyke. Choral, "Old Hundred;" Marine band. The general admission is only half a dollar, and the best seat in the house a quarter extra.

THE DRAMA ELSEWHERE. Frederick Warde plays a brief engagement in ondon next spring.

"Hoodman Blind" and pretty and elever Annie Robe are doing well at Wallack's Theater. Mr. Lawrence Barrett will be entertained by the fashionable Penn Club of Philadelphia this evening.

Strauss's new opera comique, "The Gypsy Baron," will be produced at the Casino, New York, Jan. 18 or 25. Miss Kate Forsythe will come forward nex season as a full-blown star, under the direction of a well-known manager.

The "Shadows of a Great City" was played at Henck's Opera House, Cincinnati, last week to as large a business as was ever known a Augustin Daly's forthcoming production of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" will be one of the most important theatrical events of the season in New York.

Miss Myra Goodwin is at present dancing and singing herself into the affections of the New England theater-goers. "Sis" appears to be a success in that locality. Charles Walcott, the well known and versa-tile actor, made his first appearance as leading man for Lawrence Barrett last night as Brutus to the Cassius of Mr. Barrett.

The Kiralfys' picturesque speciacle, Rateatcher," is proving to be a seasonable day attraction at Nilo's Garden. New where it continues to draw exceedingly Modjeska goes to the Star Theater, Now York, Monday night for a season of three weeks, thus giving the "Mikado" at uninterrupied run at the Fifth Avenue Theater until Feb. 1

The Kiralfy Brothers' first week of "Around the World in Eighty Days," in San Francisco, footed up over \$14,600. The "Black Crook" will be produced there before the cloge of their ten weeks' season. Clay M. Greene has written a new play enti-tied "Louis Ritel; or, The Northwest Rebei-lion," in which Mr. Arthur Forrest will star, supported by Miss Bessie Cameron. The piece will have the first production New Year's day, in London, Ontario.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett begins his annual engagement at the Park Theater, Brooklyn, next Monday hight. His repertory for the week includes "Richelien." "Francesca da Rimini." "Much Ado About Nothing." "Yorick"a Love." "David Garrick." "Himlet," "King's Pleasure," and "The Wonder."

Mme. Janish renews her starring tour next Monday in Montreal, thence to the principal cities of the south and west, and in the early spring to San Francisco, closing her season with a starrengagement at the Boston Museum, when she will play a round of parts, assisted by the regular company of that theater. She has just purchased a new comedy entitled "Love Wins."

NEW REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. J. D. Brady is the new member epresenting the fourth congressional dislet of Virginia, Col. Brady was born in Portsmouth, Va., April 4, 1843, and is therefore in his 43d year. When the war broke out Col. Brady, then a mere stripling, but possessed of an enthusiastic love for the cause of the Union, enlisted as a private in the 57th New York regiment. He served throughout the entire struggle in Hancock's division, and passed through all the regimental grades from corporal up, and when he was mustered out in August, 1865, it was as full colonel of the 63d New York regiment. Although wounded severely five times, he immediately rejoined his regiment as soon as his wounds healed. It will thus be seen that he made a splendid record as a soldier. In 1867 he was appointed naval storekeeper and chief accountant of the Norfolk navy yard, and served in this position during 1868 and 1859. He next was clerk of the hustings and circuit courts, in which position he remained until 1876. He was afterward elected to the state senate for Norfolk county and Portemouth city, but was not permitted to take his seat, notwithstanding the fact that the chairman of the Demorratic committee of the Virginia senate (the present senator-elect, John W. Daniel) under a report in his favor, and strongly advocated his being admitted to take his seat.

In 1877 Col. Brady was appointed colling, but possessed of an enthusiastic love icat.
In 1877 Col. Brady was appointed col-

In 1877 Col. Brady was appointed col-lector of internal revenue for the second district of Virginia, which office he admin-istered to the entire satisfaction of the United States Treasury Department until March 1 last, when he resigned, and was elected to Congress. During the time he held the above office the court of appeals of Virginia unanimously tendered him the office of clerk of the court, but he declined the position, although it is a herative one. of virginia unanimously tendered him the office of clerk of the court, but he declined the position, although it is a lucrative one. Col Brady had many difficulties to surmount in his congressional campaign, for, although he is a stanch Republican, and always has been, there was some dissention in the party rank. However, thanks to his energy and consummate skill, he crossed the winning post, as it were, with 5,000 majority—which was a handsome victory. Although below the medium height Col. Brady has broad aboulders and a sturdy body, well proportioned He is quick and active in his movements. His head is large and well shaped, his face clean shaven and full, and his blue eye is bright and piercing. In fact, if face and figure indicate character, it can at lone to seen that Col. Brady is possessed of an energetic and determined character. At the same time he has a most pleasing address, and an honest, downright heartiness of greeting that makes him friends everywhere.

HON, JOHN W. DANIEL.

Hon. John Warwick Daniel, now the representative of the sixth Virginia congressional district, and senator-elect to succeed Gen. Mahone as senator from Virginia, was born in Lynchburg, Va., Sept. S. 1842. His father was one of the judges of the court of appeals. When Virginia passed the ordinance of secession Maj. Daniel was a student at the University of Virginia. Two days later he volunteered as a private in a caviry company. He was commissioned as second lieutenant of the 27th Virginia infantry on May 1, 1861. He served gallantly with his regiment, and after much hard fighting and several wounds, rose to the rank of major. At the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, he was an officer on the staff of Gen. Jubal A. Early, and was shot from his horse, the bullet crushing his thigh so that to this day he is compelled to use a crutch in walking. When the war was over he began the study of law, taking the law course in the ing. When the war was over he began the study of law, taking the law course in the University of Virginia. He has served with signal ability both in the house of delegates and the senate of Virginia, and was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1881, but was beaten by Gov. Cameron. Maj. Daniel has a national reputation as an orator, he having in a brilliant speech seconded the nomination of Gen. Hancock for the presidency at Chicago. At the dedication ceremonies of the Washington monument he delivered the oration on the part of Virginia in the hall of the House of Representatives, and it was universally conceded to be a magnificent effort.

But it is not as a mere concection of or-

But it is not as a mere concection of or-But it is not as a mere concoction of or-nate and melodious periods that Maj. Dan-iel is best known in Virginia. He stands in the front rank of the bar of the state as a profound lawyer and subtle logician. He has written two or three legal text books, which are standard authorities on the sub-jects treated of. Maj. Daniel is a tircless worker and acute organizer in the political arena, and it is to his indomitable energy and unswerving courage under adverse cir-cumstances that the Virginia Democracy occupy the position they do to-day.

occupy the position they do to-day.

Maj. Daniel is tall and slight of figure.
His striking and handsome, clean-shaven
face is lit up by piercing, bluish-gray eyes, face is lit up by piercing, bluish-gray eyes, and his hair is black, and careless, flung back from a high and broad forehead. He is suave and magnetic, although in dignified manner, and he grapples his priends to him with "hooks of steel." Even his political opponents concede his personal character and oratorical talents to be of a high order.

Men's Fashions for Winter.

Men's Fashions for Winter.

[Harper's Basar.]

Homespun suits of the genuine homespun cloths made in cottages and fishermen's huts are the most stylish choice for business and traveling suits for men. These are of rough, widely twilled wool of most irregular threads, and are preferred in brown and gray shades. Checked woolens and Scotch mixtures are also generally used. The suit of three pieces is alike, and consists of a sack or a four-buttoned cutaway coat, a single-breasted vest. with a collar. coat, a single-breasted vest, with a collar, and trousers larger than those of last win-

coat, a single-breasted vest, with a collar, and trousers larger than those of last winter.

The double-breasted Prince Albert frock coat of black diagonal cloth is the correct choice for day dress suits for weddings, both in the morning and afternoon, for bridegroom, ushers, and guests alike, and also for day receptions, ceremonles, visits, church, &c. Wide diagonals are used for this coat, and the vest may be made of the same, but there are also many white tollenette vests worn; these are of plain, smooth, white cloth, and there are fanciful figured vests of different materials. The trousers are large, and are made of fancy plaids, cross-bars or stripes, and a wider range of colors is seen in these than in the stereotyped gray of last season.

For evening dress suits, to be put on at dusk, when the day dress suit is left off, superfine broadcloths, or else very fine wale worsted diagonals, are used for the swallow-tail coat and the trousers. The coat is faced with silk, and there is a broad silk side stripe down the trousers. Two vests are now usually made to these suits, one of the black cloth and the other of white satin, silk, or Marseilles, which may be quite plain or embroidered in a white-vine as a border, or else with sprays or leaves outlined with color strewn about all over the vest fronts.

sitk, or Marseilles, which has be quite plain or embroidered in a white vine as a border, or else with sprays or leaves outlined with color strewn about all over the vest fronts.

Overcoats are three-seamed, semi-fitting sacks, made single-breasted, with fly front and velvet collar; they are of medium length, reaching just below the knee. Beaver cloths, Elysian beavers, and Meltons are the materials most used, and the colors are brown, black, and gray. The long Chesterfield overcoat with a hood is semi-fitting and resembles an ulster, but has no belt.

Walking shoes are buttoned caifskin gaiters with medium rounded toes, instead of the pointed toes worn before trousers were widened. Patent leather foxing is on dress gaiters. Morocco silppers for neglige have a "soft back" that folds inside on the sole, shaping them like mules. Tan-colored gloves, with wide brown or slik stitching on the back, are worn on the street, at church, and at day entertainments. Pearl-colored gloves, similarly stitched, are worn at day weddings and are seen at the opera-sexecially on siderly men. The tendency church, and at day entertainments. Pearlcolored gloves, similarly stitched, are worn
at day weddings and are seen at the opera.
especially on elderly men. The tendency
is toward a return to gloves for all full
dress occasions, and ladles are always glad
to see them in the ball room. At recent
fashionable weddings at church in the daytime very light tan-colored gloves are worn
by the ushers and most of the guests, while
the bridegroom approached the altar without gloves. Black silk hats are 6½ inches
high, and are not only worn for dress but
on all occasions, and are in especial favor
with young men. Business hats of felt are
in Derby shapes, with a full, round crown
5½ inches in height and heavily-curled brim.

It Would be a Real Jubilee.

The best way for Victoria to celebrate her jubilee as a monarch would be to send for Lord Salisbury, over whom she has great influence, and whisper in his aristocratic ear that the moment is ripe for alowing the Irish people to set up for themelves.

PRESIDENT GREVY.

On M. Grevy's re-election it may be well to briefly recall his past record. When in 1879 Marshal MacMahon found that he could not correct the country back to a monarchical form of government has preferred to resign, which was the most sensible thing he had done during his six years' presidency. It was a rare good fortune for the republican party that it was then follow the republican party that it was then follow to not eat a man as M. Jules Grevy to succeed the marshal. In fact M. Grevy was then the most prominent republican who had sufficient prestige by reason of character and past services to reassure the country on its change of ruler. Born in 1807 at Mont-sous-Vandrey, in the Jura, M. Grevy was the eldest of six children. His father was an inskepper. After finishing his preparatory studies in his mative province, M. Grevy came to Paris to study, law. He took part in the revolution of 1830, before he had been admitted to the bar, and his early sympathics caused him to afterward plead in several political cases. His public life really began in 1848, when the provisional government named him its commissionar in the Jura. His wise and moderate conduct there so pleased his fellow-citizens that they elecked him their representative to the constituent assembly. He became one of the vice presidents of that body and voted always with the extremeleft. He took part in all the great discussions at that epoch—and there were many of them—and acquired a solid reputation as a keen and logical parliamentary debater. Louis Bonaparte was then preparing his schemes for getting possession of the executive power, and M. Grevy actively supported all the measures introduced by the republicans to prevent a coup d'est. His radical amendment to do away with the executive power, and M. Grevy actively supported all the measures introduced by the republicans to prevent a coup d'est. His radical amendment to do away with the office of president of the republicans to prevent a coup d'est. His radical amendment to do away with the office

ed, and Louis Bonaparte became president, with the subsequent results that we all know.

During the empire M. Grevy was almost wholly occupied with his law practice, and succeeded in making a great name among his colleagues as a wise jurist and orator. His election in 1868 as batomier, or president of the Order of Barristers, shows the esteem in which he was held by the members of the bar. That same year he was induced to again enter political life, a vacancy in the representation of the Jura being offered to him. Nothwithatanding the efforts of the government to defeat him he beat the official candidate by one of the largest majorities that had ever been given outside the great centers. At the general elections for the corps legislatif the following year the imperial government did not even run a candidate again him. His course while in the corps legislatif was consistent with his past record. He voted in favor of all liberal measures and against the war with Prussaa. One of his most remarkable speeches was made against the plebiscite on the proposed reforms in 1870. After the September revolution, in 1870, he declined to accept any office from the new government, for his opinion was that the elections for the national assembly, in 1871, M. Grevy was chosen in the Jura and in the Bouches du Rhone, receiving, beddes, a large number of votes in Paris. When the assembly was organized he was almost unanimously elected as its presiding officer. His firm, dignified, and impartial attitude gave him great influence with the members, and on the numerous occasions that M. Thiers threatened to resign, but did not M. Greev was looked. impartial attitude gave him great influence with the members, and on the numerous occasions that M. Thiers threatened to resign, but did not, M. Grevy was looked upon as his successor. The national assembly was in great part composed of anti-republicans. They had been chosen to make peace with Germany, but once elected they hoped to bring about a monarchical restoration. Their intrigues finally caused M. Grevy to resign his presidential office in 1873, and he was succeeded by M. Burfet, who was a pliant instrument in the hands of the Duke d'Broglie. When the new chamber met in 1876, M. Grevy was made its president, and he continued to hold the its president, and he continued to hold the office until Marshal MacMahon's dissolution office until Marshal MacMahon's dissolution of the assembly in 1877. The next chamber, which met in October of the same year, nt once chose M. Grevy as its president, and when Marshal MacMahon resigned in 1879, M. Grevy was almost unanimously elected by the congress as president of the republic. Gen. Chanzy, who had been coquetting with the right, received 99 votes, while M. Grevy obtained 563 of the 670 votes cast. As president of the chamber he had been a most excellent presiding officer, and had conducted a notoriously turbulent body with great judgment and tact.

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: In view of the enthusiastic indorsement by the Democratic daily of the President's civil service policy in general, and of Senator Hampton's recent resolution in particular, will you not permit one of the large class

will you not permit one of the large class of Democrats holding honest views, but adverse to that paper, to ventilate his ideas through the medium of your more liberal columns?

The time may not be very remote when some typica reformer of a class kindred to that to which the illustrious South Carolinian belongs, may propose the passage of an act making it punishable by fine and imprisonment for any of his constituents to apply for office, or if they be allowed the barren right of asking, to make it a penal offense for any citizen, even though not holding office, to indorse him, or for the appointing power to seek information as to his character and fitness.

Forsooth is it not sufficient for the masses—the "vulgus ignobile"—who, it would appear from the lofty standpoint of the noble autocrat above cited, have no rights but to vote or keep their mouth discreetly shut and look passively on while the masters of their own choosing proceed, to forge the chains which are to deprive them of their liberties?

But may it not be well for this class to remember it was "in graitfulde more strong

forge the chains which are to deprive them of their liberties?

But may it not be well for this class to remember it was "in gratitude more strong than traitors' arms" that conquered Cæsar, and that the passive element in their trustful constituents may one day be thrust aside with the might of the volcano and a new set of agents be sent by the people, who will respect their rights and look homeward for their consent or approval?

What constitutes an office seeker? Please let us know how or in what manner our members and senators find their way to the halls of Congress. Do they stay at their homes in their houses and look supinely on during a political canvass? Do they, with minds serene and folded arms, calmly await the office to seek them, and reluctantly listen to the cry of the majority, to condescend to act as their agent and representative? Not much, "I should remark."

Behold how energetically, eloquently, politely do these men of the Hampton stripe—save the mark—go before the people—the common people whom they say must not seek office, attending in person and through their paid strikers, the caucuses, the public meetings, and elections. ple—the common people whom they say must not seek office, attending in person and through their paid strikers, the caucuses, the public meetings, and elections, making the earth tremble with their almost superhuman efforts "promising all things to all men." How the aspirant for the higher office of senator forgets every other aim in scheming with his legislature to gain the coveted prize, even though he already be a member, a newly made governor, a millionaire, or a Wade Hampton. But lo! no sooner does success crown his efforts, than good-by, my much-respected friends. You have made fools of yourself and I am safe in Congress. I do not desire you any longer to step between the wind and my nobility. You must not ask me after this to indorse you for an office—my time cannot be consumed by officeseckers. If you bother me I will have a law passed making it a fine, a penal fense for me to endorse any one of you. So, bye, bye; ta! ta!

An old woman, who had all her life been in the habit of borrowing the use of her neighbor's "kittles," by some strange freak of good fortune became the owner of a "kittle" herself. No sooner did this happen than she sont word to all her neighbors amouncing the fact that she now had a

"Rittle" herself. No sooner did this happen than she sent word to all her neighbors announcing the fact that she now had a "kittle" of her own, and that hereafter she would neither borrow nor lend.

Further comment being considered unbecessary, I am with much respect,

"Some Members's Constituent."

An Overproduction of Ghost Literature [Norristown Herald.] Readers of fiction must have noticed dur-ing the past several months that the late Hugh Conway wrote a great many more stories after his death than while he was WEEK ONLY!

AMUSRHERYS.

New National Theater!

Monday, Jan. 4, 1886

COMMENCING

IDEAL OPERA

W. H. FOSTER, Manager

COMP'Y

REPERTORY.

Monday, Jan. 4......Giralda (new) Tuesday Victor, the Blue Stocking Wednesday Matinee......Musketeers Wednesday Evening.... Bohemian Girl Thursday Victor, the Blue StockingFra Diavolo Saturday Matinea..... Giralda

PRINCIPALS.

Saturday | Victor, the Blue Stocking

Marie Stone,

Zelie de Lussan,

Agnes Huntington,

Carrie Knowles,

Lizzie Burton.

Tom Karl, Herndon Morsell,

H. C. Barnabee,

W. H. MacDonald,

W. H. Clark,

George Frothingham.

56 PEOPLE

NEW CHORUS and COSTUMES

IN EACH PERFORMANCE.

Musical Director......S. L. Studley

Stage Manager.....Fred. Williams

BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN

FOR RESERVED SEATS.

Charles Stewart Parnell,
[New York Sun.]
Of all living politicians and statesmen,
Charles Stewart Parnell is apparently the \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00

PRICES,